

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steam-boat Great Western, Captain Hosken, has arrived at New York.

She made the run from Bristol in thirteen days and eight hours, having made the shortest Western trip across the Atlantic that we have on record.

By the Great Western, we have London papers to the evening of the 17th of May, Liverpool papers to the same, and Bristol to the 18th, all inclusive.

News had previously been received that the British Ministry had resigned, *en masse*, on the 7th instant, in consequence of their very meagre majority of five on the Jamaica question on the previous day. The bill referred to was that depriving the white population of the Island of Jamaica of their self-government and internal legislation, and was sustained on the ground that its passage was necessary in carrying out the emancipation scheme in that colony.

The Queen, according to the London Herald, was deeply affected when Lord Cottenham and Melbourne definitively announced to her that the Whig ministry was extinct—affected even to tears. Her Majesty wished to send for Lord Normanby, and entrust to him the formation of a new cabinet; but Lord Melbourne honestly advised her to call in the Duke of Wellington, and place the country unreservedly in his hands.

The Duke waited upon the Queen, and advised her to place the formation of the new cabinet in the hands of Sir Robert Peel—thinking it most proper that the prime minister should be a member of the House of Commons. On Wednesday, therefore, Sir Robert was appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer—receiving, of course, *carte blanche* for the ministerial arrangements.

Thursday, the cabinet was constructed, as follows:

Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council, Duke of Wellington.
First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Peel.
Foreign Secretary, Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley.
Home Secretary, Sir James Graham.

These arrangements were announced in the Morning Post; but, on Thursday night, the Peel ministry was already at an end. The actual causes of this event are differently related by the Whig and Tory papers—the former alleging that Sir Robert, with an extent of exaction that was scarcely courteous and certainly not prudent, demanded the immediate dismissal of all the ladies composing her Majesty's household; and that the Queen indignantly refused compliance with this demand, saying, "I would rather be reduced to the level of a subject, than be deprived of the society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood." The Tory journals, on the other hand, say that the demand of Sir Robert was only for such a proportionate change in the household appointments as should give evidence to the country that the ministers enjoyed her Majesty's confidence, and that parties who had ceased to be responsible could no longer exercise an influence upon the royal mind. The Times gives the names of the ladies whose removal was considered indispensable, namely, the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Burlington, both sisters to Lord Morpeth, Lady Charlemont, and the Marchioness of Normandy.

Be this as it may, however, both parties insisted, and Sir Robert accordingly tendered his resignation, which was at once accepted, and the Queen recalled Lord Melbourne and John Russell to their posts.

In the meantime, it is clear that Sir Robert has committed a blunder; unless, indeed, he was satisfied that he could not sustain himself, either with the present House of Commons or with the result of a new election—which perhaps is the real truth of the matter. But if he actually expected and intended to remain in office, his movement respecting the household was premature. By waiting for such accession of strength in the House of Commons as time might give him, and by gradually affecting the changes he thought necessary, he would at once have spared the Queen's feelings, and gained the power to compel her acquiescence; as it is, he has given her Majesty the advantage, by treating her with apparent harshness, and enlisting the sympathies of the country in her behalf—as is abundantly shown in the multitudes of addresses pouring in from all parts of the kingdom, approving and applauding her course, and expressing the warmest satisfaction with its result.

The explanations were made in the House of Commons on the 13th, and in the House of Lords on the 14th; and both houses subsequently adjourned to the 27th.

We regret to say that the ministerial changes were followed in various parts of the kingdom by tumults and riots, in some instances attended with bloodshed. In Birmingham and Manchester, things assumed a very threatening appearance, and it was reported that serious riots had broken out there, as well as in the Staffordshire potteries. These reports happily proved incorrect as to the two great towns; but at the potteries there were violent commotions, lasting three or four days, and compelling a resort to the most decided measures. The cavalry and yeomanry were called out, and finally succeeded in repressing the riots, but not until they had been obliged to fire upon them several times, wounding a number of persons.

Eighteen of the rioters were taken and conveyed to a place of safety. One letter says that the troops were firing, at intervals, nearly the whole night.

Considerable numbers of the agitators had been arrested in London and other places—mostly leaders. Among the arrests, we notice that of one Vincent, who has taken a very active part in fomenting the disturbances at various places.

Considerable quantities of arms and ammunition had been sent off from the Tower, for the use of the military in various parts of the kingdom where the Chartists had assembled in large numbers—especially in Somersetshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire and Wales.

The London Courier states that, in the riot at Lane End, (the potteries,) three of the rioters were killed and forty wounded.

The Bank of England, on the 16th, passed a resolution that the rate of interest from that day should be five per cent.

Among the passengers in the Great Western, we notice John Van Buren, Esq., son of the President of the United States, George Parish, Esq., and Maj. Denny, of the British Army, bearer of despatches.

The ministerial candidate for the Speakership

is Mr. Shaw Lefevre. Mr. Goulburn was to be nominated on the part of the Tories.

Fourteen or fifteen vessels were lost in the ice near Domessness, on the 25th of April. The crews of ten of them were saved—the others perished.

The disturbed state of public affairs in Europe, the continued curtailments by the Bank of England, the low price of cotton, the stagnation in the demand for manufactured goods, and the mischievous spirit of the Chartists, in England, combine to render the commercial accounts by the Great Western rather gloomy.

Sir John Russell has published a letter to his constituents, (of "Stroud," which attracts much attention. It is calm, grave, thoughtful and eloquent. The general tenor of it is an appeal against agitation—against efforts for the extension of reform, at least for the present. "I am persuaded," his lordship says, "that you will not think of lifting the anchors of the monarchy, while the signs of a storm are black in the horizon." One curious fact is disclosed in this remarkable paper: that the late King resorted to a bold expedient for carrying the reform bill. Lord John Russell states that, when the fate of the bill was very doubtful in the House of Lords, William the fourth wrote to the Duke of Wellington and some others of the peers in opposition, requesting them, as a personal favor, to absent themselves from the house, in order that it might pass.

The trial of the person calling himself Earl of Sterling, and assuming to be the owner of the Canadas and part of Maine, by virtue of a charter which was granted (he says) to his ancestor, by Charles I. in 1639, commenced at Edinburgh, April 29th, and continued during five days. The jury gave a verdict that the documents upon which he founded his claims were forged; but a majority of them found that it was not proven he had any knowledge of their being forged. This verdict puts an extinguisher upon the claim. The gentleman, named Alexander Humphreys, or Alexander, received a most excellent character from several most respectable and distinguished witnesses. There is little cause to suspect that he had knowledge that the documents were forged.

The London papers announce the death of the Right Rev. Herbert Marsh, the celebrated Bishop of Peterborough. The Bishop of Bath and Wells was also very ill, and not expected to recover.

The Glasgow Chronicle states that a company is forming in that city for carrying passengers and merchandise between the Clyde and New York, in an iron steamship of great power and capacity, which shall go at the rate of 16 miles an hour, and make the voyage in 10 days. Capital 50,000 pounds.

The Queen gave a brilliant ball—her first state ball, in fact—at the Palace, on Friday. Every thing appears to have been conducted in a very magnificent style. John Van Buren was a guest, as were Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, (of the Embassy,) Mr. Benjamin Rush, and Mr. H. B. Livingston.

FRANCE.

An insurrectionary movement broke out in Paris on Sunday, May 12th, which cost some lives on both sides, but was suppressed. The King subsequently appointed a ministry. M. Sauzet was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 213 votes. M. Thiers received 206 votes.

The insurrection of Paris seems to have been one of little root or vigor, and to have been immediately quelled—though with great loss of life—by the troops and National Guard. The plot was got up by the Societe des Familles, a continuation or offshoot of the Societe des Amis du Peuple. Whether true or not, Government has received information that M. M. Blanqui, Lamieussens, Martin, Bernard, and Barbes, were the chiefs and commanders of the different sections which took the field. The last mentioned individual was made prisoner, while lying, dangerously wounded, behind a barricade, and conveyed to the Hospital St. Louis, whence he will, if his state permit, be removed to the Conciergerie.

The particulars of the revolt may be thus briefly stated: On Sunday afternoon, 12th, about 300 men, in smock frocks and leather caps, broke into Lepage's gun shop, where they obtained about 150 fowling pieces. Separating into detachments, they forced the military posts at the Palais de Justice, the Hotel de Ville, and the Place du Chatelet. Thence they proceeded to the Police Department, where, it seems, intelligence had been received of the intended outbreak, and preparations were made for defence. The insurgents, on their appearance, were fired upon, and they immediately retreated upon the Hotel de Ville, still held by their comrades. Barricades of omnibuses and benches were hastily raised in the Place de Greve, from behind which, when the troops arrived, a vigorous fire was made by the insurgents, killing some of the military. The fidelity, however, of the troops and guards, and the want of all support from the populace, disconcerted the revolt; after retreating from street to street, they were dispersed, with much loss. Some desultory outrages occurred next day in the streets; but, upon the whole, the matter seems to have been one of mere mobism, without any revolutionary purpose or connection.

On the next day, Monday, the 13th, the ministry was formed, and announced in the Moniteur, as follows:

Marshal Soult, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior.
M. Cunin Gradaire, Minister of Commerce.
Lieut. General Schneider, Minister of War.
M. Villeneuve, (Peer of France,) Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Teste, Minister of Justice.
M. Passy, Minister of Finance.
M. Duperre, Minister of Marine.
M. Dufaure, Minister of Public Works.

The Duke of Bassano died at Paris on the 13th of May.

Paris, May 15.—All is as quiet as the continued movements of the police will permit. Every instant, new arrests are made. Yesterday evening, the number of prisoners detained in the Conciergerie and Prefecture of Police amounted to 305. In the course of this day, fresh captures took place, and a quantity of arms and ammunition was found in the various depots of the insurgents, which are now removing to the Palace of Justice. Warrants have likewise been issued against individuals at Lille, Lyons, and Strasbourg, as implicated in the conspiracy in which the revolt originated.

The Paris papers in general seem to entertain very little confidence in the stability of the new French Ministry, which contains none of the political leaders of any one party, and is evidently formed on the principle of the Mole Cabinet—that of vesting the whole power, and consequently the chief responsibility, of Government in the

hands of the King. The Ministry has been formed under an impression that the Constitutional party in the Chamber has been too much frightened by the late insurrection to offer any serious resistance to the continued encroachment of the Crown.

The whole of the Spanish Ministry resigned on the 4th. The cause of their determination is not known, and the despatches from Madrid of that date do not mention whether the Queen accepted or not their resignation.—*Jour des Debats*.

Extracts from the Correspondence of the New York Evening Star.

It is surprising, considering how fruitful such a subject is, how few squibs have been written on the affairs of the last twelve days. The only tolerable one I have seen, is from the pen of Theodore Hook, and appeared in the *John Bull*. It was a quiet cut at the ladies of the Household, and gravely declared that the Queen having empowered the Marchioness of Normandy to form an administration, the following arrangements had been made:

Lord President of the Council—Lady Holland.
Lord High Chancellor—Duchess of Cleveland.
First Lord of the Treasury (Premier)—The Marchioness of Normandy.
Lord Privy Seal (without a seat in the Cabinet)—the Duchess of Sutherland.
Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, (after her naturalization)—Baroness Lehzen.

Secretary for Home Affairs—Lady Tavistock.
John Bull then proceeds to say, "Lady Charlemont and Miss Martineau go to Ireland—Lady Durham has been refused the Colonies—Lord Lansdowne is talked off as Mistress of the Robes, and Lord Morpeth has already kissed hands as First Lady in Waiting, and Lady Barham retires with the promise of the first vacant Bishopric."

The Chartists are in full feather, and most of them are armed. The military have been sent to the disturbed districts, and blood has been shed, on the Staffordshire Potteries, in an affray between "the People" and the soldiers. In a word, things appear rapidly verging upon a new and great change.

Brougham has published a reply—in a conservative tone, rather—to Lord John Russell's late epistle to his constituents. He avows, frankly, that he is anxious to join any ministry which will have him!

At the Queen's own desire, her tutor, Dr. Davys, (father to the Miss Davys whose ears the Queen boxed,) has been appointed Bishop of Peterborough.

The Prince and Princess of Capua have wofully offended the civic majesty of London!—Last week, Lord Mayor Wilson made up a great party of the nobility and gentry to meet their Royal Highnesses at dinner. The Royal pair did not come, but about nine o'clock a note came, with an apology. It is said that this is quite a common manoeuvre of theirs. It may be royal, but 'tis vastly uncivil.

The Queen's levees and drawing rooms are put off *sine die*, in consequence of the political *Emette*. The London tradesmen are alarmed at the prospect of the sudden and premature termination of the season.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia has no cause to complain of his reception in London.—On all sides, and without distinction of party, the leading nobility and gentry have paid their respects to him. Parties have been made for him from the Queen's to Lord Brougham's. He has visited all the public institutions, and, at the prisons paid the debts for which many poor people were imprisoned. To the Society of Friends of Foreigners in distress he gave a donation of £500. He appears to have a great deal of money, and dispenses it liberally. His companion, Prince Frederick Henry, of the Netherlands, will remain in England for some time.

An Honorable Character.—The following incidental notice of the richest of the long race of wealthy Salem merchants, is from the pen of the editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal, who formerly sailed in his service:

The late William Gray, by his successful mercantile career, well illustrated the truth of the homely adage, "Honesty is the best policy."—His ships were found in every sea, deeply laden with the products of every country. Although bold in his speculation, he was prudent in his calculations—and fortune smiled upon his undertakings. But William Gray was, emphatically speaking, an honest man. Not a dollar of his immense wealth was acquired by violating directly or indirectly the laws of any country. Having on a number of occasions, had charge of large amounts of property belonging to him, we have had abundant opportunities of knowing the manner in which he transacted his commercial operations—and we have often had occasion to admire the stern integrity which formed a prominent feature in his character.

The agents or shipmasters whom he employed, were cautioned in the plainest language, against infringing in the slightest degree upon the revenue laws of any nation—and if it came to his knowledge that his orders in this particular had not been strictly obeyed, even if the departure from the straight line of rectitude had been dictated solely by the desire of the captain or supercargo to promote the interests of his employer, the offender was promptly dismissed with disgrace from his service. And this was but a part of the system of integrity which entered into all his actions, and which should always constitute the basis of the character of mercantile men.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22.

Judge McKINLEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has replaced DUNCAN HENNEK in the office of clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana. It will be recollected that Mr. HENNEK was displaced by Judge LAWRENCE, of the District Court, and a difficulty arose as to the right of removal, which occasioned the adjournment of the Circuit Court last spring. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the District Judge in the exercise of the power of removal; but a law was passed at the last session of Congress conferring upon the Circuit Judge the right of appointing the clerk, and under that act Mr. HENNEK has been reinstated.—*Bee*.

Silk culture in Pennsylvania.—By a report made at the Silk convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 23d ult. it appears that the premiums on Silk, the product of that state, paid at the state treasury of Pennsylvania, under the act of April, 1835, amount to \$548 49. The premiums were paid to sixteen individuals, of whom Gertrude Rapp, of Economy, received \$383 50. This is altogether a pretty fair beginning, for the first year of silk culture in the Keystone State.—*Baltimore Patriot*.

STANZAS TO A LADY.

BY REV. W. COLTON.

The hand that prints these accents here
Was never clasped in thine;
Nor has thy heart, with hope or fear,
E'er trembled back to mine.

And yet, from childhood's early year,
Some being like to thee,
Unseen, amid my doubts and fears,
Hath sweetly smiled on me.

And oft, in dreams, I've twined the wreath
Above her eye of flame;
Then listened, if some bird might breathe
The music of her name.

And oft have vainly sought to trace,
Amid the fair and young,
The living type of this sweet face,
On Fancy's mirror slung.

But in thy unremembered form,
The shadow dwelt with me,
Till, unperceived, life-like and warm,
It softly fell on thee.

Then into substance passed the shade,
With charms still more divine,
As on the face its features played,
And lost themselves in thine.

[Knickerbocker.]

Correspondence of the Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1838.

I can't conceive of any life more wretched than that which is led by at least seven-tenths of the members of Congress. At home, they are highly respectable people, estimable members of society for the most part, and by their constituents are considered capable of taking a prominent part in the business of the National Legislature. Every one of them, perhaps, has nourished some ambitious schemes, and, when he writes his first frank, feels as if he was about to enjoy the full fruition of his hopes. On his way to the Capitol, he resolves in his mind the important subjects upon which he is about to act. He is filled with vague imaginings of the splendid success which awaits him in his legislative career. A conspicuous station on the most important committees, the able report, the cogent argument, the witty repartee, the brilliant and effective speech, the congratulation of friends, the wide-spread fame, the observance of all beholders, the Speakership in prospect, and—who knows what may happen?—a foreign mission, a Secretaryship, or even the Presidency itself—all these things are apt to float through the mind of a young or middle-aged man about to make his debut in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Arrived here, he flourishes for a while in all the dignity of an M. C., with nothing to remind him that his day-dreams will never be realized.—For the first few days, he has business enough in franking to his constituents the Message and accompanying documents. The first shock to his ambition is the appointment of committees. He finds himself at the tail of some insignificant committee, on some subject that he knows nothing about. But that, he flatters himself, has arisen from the speaker's ignorance. He will yet show him and the house the stuff that is in him. Some question comes up, with the merits of which he is somewhat acquainted. He prepares himself with great care, and finally succeeds in catching the Speaker's eye. But, instead of the winged words and the impassioned eloquence with which he was to enchant the House and galleries, his sentences come out dull and lifeless. Members yawn and quit their seats, or betake themselves to writing letters, or reading newspapers. The unfortunate *debutant*, as he proceeds, becomes more and more embarrassed; his statistics become confused; he blunders; his sarcasm, intended to be sharp, yet courteous, degenerates into personal abuse; he is called to order by the Speaker; and at last finishes a speech to which nobody takes the trouble to reply, and which the reporter slurs over in a single paragraph. Mortified with the result, yet not emancipated from his delusion, he makes a more determined effort. This time he meets with a more emphatic check. Much can be pardoned in a new member, but a bore never meets any quarter, even from his brethren. His second attempt proves a more decided failure than the first; he begins to suspect that he is not exactly cut out for one of the master-spirits of the age; and at last finds that he is but an insignificant member of a body which he once hoped to lead.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

It appears from the "Diario del Gobierno," the Government journal of Mexico, that a Congress or Amphictyonic Council of Plenipotentiaries from all the Republics of Spanish America is still contemplated by the statesmen of those countries. One of the questions to be submitted at the next session of the Mexican Congress is a treaty now pending for the meeting of the *American Assembly*, or Congress. Mr. Gorostiza, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, presented a memoir to the late Congress of Mexico, upon this subject, from which the Globe gives the following extracts:

"Venezuela, New Grenada, Ecuador, Brazil, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia.—Nothing important has occurred in our relations with these States.—The difficulty of communicating with the first, and the fratricidal war in which the three last are engaged, have not allowed our minister in Lima to correspond with the former, or to fulfil, in relation to the others, the *American Mission* with which he was charged. If the Governments in this fair section of the globe shall unite and direct their efforts to the establishment of a system of external politics founded on justice, and sustained by the union of all, then will they understand their mutual interests. Then, and not till then, will they secure from foreign nations the consideration which they demand, and which, if perchance, they have not enjoyed, has resulted alone from separation and disunion.

"To effect this important object, the meeting of the *General American Congress* should be effected as early as practicable. This was a conception of the immortal Bolivar, and one of those sublime ideas which genius alone like his can conceive. This Government will co-operate towards such a desirable end, and will, with earnestness, invite the other sister republics to unite in the proposed Congress through its Representatives."

Senor Don Juan de Dios Canedo, Minister of Mexico at Lima, in a late despatch to the Peruvian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, alludes to this subject.

"From the political convulsions which have agitated us, destroying the prosperity of our people and the stability of our institutions, the intimate conviction arises that the new States should hasten the installation of the *great American Assembly*. The opinion is universal that this is the only effective antidote to the general calamities of the continent."

NOTICE.—Native American Cause, and "The Native American" Newspaper.—The Native American Association in this city has been in existence nearly two years, and enrolls among its members upwards of eleven hundred out of fourteen hundred of the native citizens of the place.

Its objects are—
To repeal the laws of Naturalization; and
The establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions through the means of our own countrymen.

A paper, called "The Native American," was commenced a few days after the organization of our Society, and has already near 1,000 subscribers. In many places our doctrine has found ardent and able friends; but to accomplish our patriotic ends so that we may rely upon ourselves for the blessings of peace, and in the peril of war, it will be necessary for all to take a part, and promptly separate the birthrights of our own People from the indiscriminate pretensions of the paupers and outcast of the Old World.

We therefore invite our countrymen throughout the Union to form auxiliary associations, and to memorialize Congress for a repeal of the laws of Naturalization. Our newspaper is published weekly, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. We are of no party in politics or religion, but embrace men of all creeds and faiths.

Our motto is—"Our country, always right; but right or wrong, our country."
As every man of the Union who loves the land of his birth is interested in the principles we advocate, we hope each one will voluntarily put forth his hand to help our honest labours, and occasionally cheer us with the cry of "God speed the cause."

Newspapers of all parties throughout the country are requested to give this notice a few insertions, and persons desirous of becoming subscribers, correspondents, or contributors to the paper, are requested to address the Editor of "The Native American."

By order of the President and Council.
T. D. JONES,
Secretary of the Nat. Amer. Association of the U. S.
May 23—Washington City.

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot.—JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calf-skins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other country.

J. B. F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting the Metropolis the following, superior of their kind, viz: Gaiter Boots, of any variety, with a beautiful assortment of colored Satin Turb, with colored Morocco to suit for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.

Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.

Also, the Quilted Silk Boots and Buskins, with cork soled Boots and Shoes made light and elastic. Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.

To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Calf and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting lasting perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot, and in securing the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS, (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence, recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public.

Dec. 8
LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber is authorized to dispose of the following squares and lots, viz:
Whole squares 467 and 471
In square 368, lots 15, 19, and 20
In square 248, lots 32 and 33
In square 284, lots 21, 22, 23, and 24
In square 401, lot 12
In square 424, lot 1
In square 342, lots 5, 6, 7, and 8
In square 426, lot 10
In square 378, lots 3, 4, and 17
In square 516, lots 6, 8, 10, and 12
In square 489, lot 15
In square 452, several lots.

Most of the above lots are in desirable situations; some of them being in and near the Franklin Row square, and others on and near 7th street. Apply to

ap 20. A. ROTHWELL.

JAS. WILLIAMS' CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, north of the Bank of Washington.—Where he keeps on hand all kinds of new and second-hand FURNITURE:—Curtain, Moss and Sluck Mattresses. He also offers for sale all kinds of Looking Glasses, Fenders, Andirons, &c. &c.

Old Furniture taken in exchange for new. He has a large assortment of Mahogany, purchased at auction, which will be sold low for cash. Also, a FURNITURE WAGON for hire.

Funerals attended to. April 13

NEW BOOKS.—The Spirit of the East, or a Journal of Travels through Roumel during a eventful period, by D'Urquart. Esq. in 2 vols. in 2 vols. Sterling Pennock or the Hindiminded, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c. in 2 vols. Evira, the Nabob's Wife, a tale by Mrs. Monkland, 2 vols.

Conversations on Nature and Art, with plates, 1 vol. Just received for sale at GARRET ANDERSON, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets mar 25.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.—The subscriber is authorized to sell 2,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis, well grown and of mature wood. Those wishing to purchase should apply early.

FLODOARDO HOWARD, Near 7 buildings

FRENCH WORK.—We have to-day opened a further supply of very handsome worked lace caps and collars, cuffs, with and without lace, which we will sell very cheap.

50 handsome lace-trimmed collars
50 do do do cuffs
100 do do do do
100 plain do do

Dec. 29. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

6-4 MOUSSELINES DE LAINES.—Just received—8 pieces Mousselines, 6-4 wide, very cheap.

Jan. 12 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

IRISH LINENS AND DIAPERS Just received—500 yards very cheap Irish Linens
600 do bird's-eye Diapers

March 16 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—S. P. FRANKLIN has received by late arrivals from Havre, via New York, a part of his Spring supply of splendid French Paper-hangings and borders, of the most modern and beautiful patterns.

Also, a large assortment of American Papers, from the most celebrated manufacturers in the United States, made expressly to order.

The remainder of his stock, both foreign and domestic, is daily exported.

Persons living out of the district, and purchasing from S. P. FRANKLIN, can have their papers put up by an experienced workman.

WANTED, an active lad of from 13 to 15 years of age, of good moral character, who can make himself generally useful.

may 4. A. ROTHWELL, Collector.

BLACK AND BLUE BLACK SILKS.—Just received—50 pieces Italian Lustings, very cheap

100 do Poul de Soie, black and crows black.

ap. 6 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

BONNETS.—200 bonnets, just received

ap. 6 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

STRIPED MUSLINS.—Just received—200 pieces striped and plaid muslins

ap. 6 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MAY 2, 1839. NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS. In conformity to law, peremptory notice is hereby given to all persons, residents and non-residents, whose taxes are in arrears and unpaid, that unless payment be made at this office within sixty days from the date hereof, the coercive means provided by law will, in all cases, be applied, by distraining and selling any personal property found upon premises charged with taxes; and in cases where no personal property be found, the real property will be advertised and sold.

may 4. A. ROTHWELL, Collector.